

Rationalization of the reduction schedule ...

S/137/61/000/007/018/072
A060/A101

into six groups with a difference by a factor of 1.25 in the strain resistance of steel between neighboring groups. Corresponding to this, the grading of the mill as to sheet width is divided into four categories, also with difference factor of 1.25, and into six groups according to grades of steel. In accordance with this categorization and the rolling stresses found, five optimal reduction schedules were worked out, embracing the entire range of the mill.

Yu. Manegin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZAYKOV, M.A.; TSELUYKOV, V.S.; KAMINSKIY, D.M.; DADOCHIN, N.V.; LANTINA,
P.G.; MESCHERYAEV, P.A.; Primeneniye ustastiy: IERMYAEV, V.A.;
MERKUTOV, V.N.; PROKOP'YEV, KARTNACV, M.I.; MAFAMYGIN, G.I.;
ZHEURAVLEV, M.A.; MARININ, P.G.; NASTUBIN, A.S.; KANCHEVSKIY, I.G.;
SELYAVSKIY, M.A.; SERGEYEV, V.V.; DEYANOV, I.B.; ROBYLEV, V.B.;
KUCHKO, I.I.; MIRENSKIY, M.I.

Pressure of the metal on rolls in rolling carbon and alloyed steels
on a three-high billet mill. Izv. vys. uch. zav.: Chern. met. 4
no.8:78-83 '61. (Miro 1966)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Rolling mills)

BULASHEVICH, G.A., gornyy inzhener; GORDEYEV, V.P., gornyy inzhener;
PERMYAKOV, V.M., gornyy inzhener

Improving boring and blasting operations in strip mines of the
Noril'sk Combine. Vzryv. delo no.47/4:63-73 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gornometallurgicheskiy opytно-issledovatel'skiy tsekh Noril'skogo
kombinata.

(Noril'sk region--Blasting) (Boring)

CHELISHCHEV, N. A.; PERMYAKOV, V. M.; KAFTANOV, M. P.; ZAYKOV, M. A.;
KAMINSKIY, D. M.; ZAKHARENKO, N. I.; PROKOP'YEV, A. V.

Peculiarities of rolling rimmed steel ingots on a forge blooming
mill. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.12:74-80 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

(Rolling(Metalwork)) (Steel ingots)

PERMYAKOV, V.P.

Conference on more precise stratigraphic classification of
Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits of the platform part of the
Ukrainian S.S.R. Geol.zhur. 18 no.6:112 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Ukraine--Geology, Stratigraphic)

RUTMAN, G.L.; PERMYAKOV, V.P., ekon., reitsenent; PETRUSHEV, I.M., inzh.-
ekonom., red.; ANTIPOV, V.P., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.
red.

[Management of a machinery plant] Upravlenie mashinostroitel'nykh
zavodov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry,
1961. 97 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Machinery industry—Management)

NOVIK, Yekaterina Osipovna; PERMYAKOV, Vadim Vasil'yevich; KOVALENKO, Yekaterina Yeliferovna; RODIONOV, S.P., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, otv. red.; SEREDENKO, M.N., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, otv. red.; ZAVIRYUKHINA, V.N., red. izd-va; SKLYAROVA, V.Ie., tekhn. red.

[History of geological studies of the Donets coal basin, 1700-1917]
Istoriia geologicheskikh issledovanií Donetskogo kamennougol'nogo
basseina, 1700-1917. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1960. 530 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Rodionov)
(Donets Basin--Geology)

L 16977-63

EWI(1)/ED3

AFPTC

TF

S/020/63/149/006/026/027

AUTGR:

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ V. V., and Savchenko, N. A.

TITLE:

A comparison of absolute and relative age determinations of the argillaceous shales of the Central Caucasus

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady. v. 149, no. 6, 1963, 1414-1415

TEXT:

The determination of the absolute age of rocks of sedimentary origin often may conflict with paleontological indications. This is because sedimentary rocks are complex geological formations arisen from more ancient rocks of different ages that underwent the stages of diagenesis and metamorphism. The authors undertook to investigate the absolute age of argillaceous shales of the Central Caucasus with the object of comparing these data with age determination according to the fauna. It was established that the potassium-argon method can be of considerable assistance in determining the age of geological formations represented by monotonic and faunistically weakly characterized argillaceous and argillaceous-arenaceous shales. The differences between the relative (175-180 million years) and absolute (252 million years) ages of the samples are attributed to their content of relict minerals, especially micas, which considerably raise the age of rocks. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Geologic Sciences, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED:

August 5, 1962

Card 1/1

NIKOLIN, A.V., glav. revizor po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva, red.;
 PIROZHNEV, N.I., kapitan-nastavnik, red.; POLETAYEV,
 L.A., kapitan-nastavnik, red.; KOZIN, N.A., kapitan,
 red.; KUZNETSOV, B.Yu., kapitan, red.; TARASOV, A.G.,
 kapitan, red.; VYKHODTSEV, P.K., red.; PEREYAKOV, V.V.,
 red.; SIDOROV, F.G., red.; SOLOV'YEV, V.B., red.;
 SHIRINKIN, A.D., red.; SHCHEPETOV, I.A., red.; SMIRNOV,
 F.A., red.; KOSTIN, V.F., red.; SAVOSTIN, N.D., red.;
 FILYASOV, K.A., red.; IVANOV, A.I., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.,
 red.izd-va; REMNEVA, T.T., tekhn. red.

[Rules for the navigation on inland shipping routes of the
 R.S.F.S.R.] Pravila plavaniia po vnutrennim sudokhodnym
 putiam RSFSR. Vvedeny v deistvie s 15 marta 1963. g. pri-
 kazom ministra rechnogo flota No.33 ot 28 fevralia 1963. g.
 Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1963. 98 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo rechnogo flota.
 (Inland navigation--Laws and regulations)

PERMYAKOV, V.V.

Some controversial problems in the Paleozoic stratigraphy
of the Northern Caucasus and their solution. Dop. AN URSS
no.8:1101-1103 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Donetskii politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavleno
akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G. Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].

KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA, O.K.; PERMYAKOV, V.V.

Basic characteristics of the geotectonic regime in the Lower
Cretaceous in the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Moldavian S.S.R. Geol.
zhur. 22 no.1:109-112 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Ukraine--Geology, Structural)(Moldavia--Geology, Structural)

AYZENVERG, D.Ye. [Aizenverg, D.IE.]; BARANOVA, N.M.; VEKLICH, M.F.;
 GOLYAK, L.M. [Goljak, L.M.]; GORAK, S.V. [Horak, S.V.];
 DIDKOVSKIY, V.Ye. [Didkovs'kiy, V.IA.]; ZELINSKAYA, V.O.
 [Zelins'ka, V.O.]; ZERNETSKIY, B.F. [Zernets'kiy, B.F.];
 KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA, O.K.; KRAYEVA, Ye.Ye. [Kraieva, IE.IA.];
 KRASHENINNIKOVA, O.V.; KUTSIBA, A.M.; LAPCHIK, T.Yu.; MAKARENKO,
 D.Ye.; MOLYAVKO, G.I. [Molievko, H.I.]; MULIKA, A.M.; PASTERNAK,
 S.I.; PERMYAKOV, V.Ye.; ROMODANOVA, A.P.; ROTMAN, R.N.; SLAVIN, V.I.;
 SOKOLOVSKIY, I.L.; SOROCHAN, O.A.; SYABRYAY, V.T.; TKACHENKO, T.O.;
 SHUL'GA, P.L. [Shul'ha, P.L.], doktor geol.-mineral.nauk; YAMNICHENKO,
 I.M. [Iamnychenko, I.M.]; BONDARCHUK, V.G. [Bondarchuk, V.H.], akade-
 mik, otv.red.

[Atlas of paleogeographical maps of the Ukrainian and Moldavian
 S.S.R. with lithofacies elements. Scale 1:2,500,000] Atlas paleo-
 geografichnykh kart Ukrains'koi i Moldavs'koi RSR z elementamy
 litofatsii. Mashtab 1:2,500,000. Sklady D.IE. Aizenverg i dr.
 Za zahal'nym kerivnytstvom V.N.Bondarchuka. Kyiv, 1960. xvi p.,
 78 col.maps. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Akndemiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. Institut geologicheskikh nauk.
 2. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR (for all, except Bondarchuk,
 Pasternak, Slavin). 3. Instytut geologii korysnykh kopalyn AN URSS
 (for Pasternak). 4. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.
 Lomonosova (for Slavin).
- (Ukraine--Paleogeography--Maps) (Moldavia--Paleogeography--Maps)

PERMYAKOV, V.V.

Correlation of the Lias of the geosynclinal provinces in the
southern area of the European part of the U.S.S.R. Geol. zhur.
22 no.3:58-65 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

FERMYAKOV, V.V.

The first geological map of the Donets Basin. War. 2 ist. tekhn. no.6:
135-143 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Donets Basin--Geology--Maps)

NOVIK, Yekaterina Osipovna [Novyk, E.O.]; PERMYAKOV, Vadim Vasil'yevich;
BALUKHOVSKIY, M.P. [Balukhovs'kyi, M.P.], doktor geologo-miner.
nauk, otv.red.; MEL'NIK, G.F. [Mel'nyk, H.F.], red.izd-va;
KRYLOVSEKAYA, M.S. [Krylovs'ka, M.S.], tekhn.red.

[Great Donets Basin; a history of its problems and the results
of their study] Velykyi Donbas; istoriia stanovlennia problemy
ta resul'taty doslidzhen'. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1959.
50 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Donets Basin—Geology, Economic)

YAMNICHENKO, I.M. [IAmnychenko, I.M.]; PERMYAKOV, V.V.; GOLYAK, L.M.
[Holiak, L.M.]

Special features in the development of basic structural elements
in the Ukrainian and Moldavian S.S.R. at the end of the Triassic
and during the lower and middle Jurassic. Geol. zhur. 20 no.2:
53-57 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Ukraine—Geology, Structural)
(Moldavia—Geology, Structural)

3 (5)

SOV/21-0000000000

AUTHORS: Krayeva, Ye. Ya., Lipnik, O. S. (Lipnik, Ye. S.) and Permyakov, V. V.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the Development of the Basic Structural Elements of the Areas of the Ukrainskaya and Moldavskaya SSRs in Upper Cretaceous Time

PERIODICAL: Dopolvidi Akademii Nauk Ukrainskoi RSR, 1959, Nr 6, pp 651 - 655 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Apparently without any research work on their own, the authors summarize some data on subject matter, specified in the title, contained in the works of the authors indicated in the reference block, with the following conclusions. The distribution of the thickness and facies of the Upper Cretaceous deposits on the area of the Ukrainskaya SSR indicates the existence in Upper Cretaceous times of areas with various geotectonic conditions. The deposits of that epoch belong mainly to the formations of chalk-like marls, limestones and glauconitic sands and sandstones, which is a good evidence that in remote times the area of the Ukrainian crystalline shield had been covered with the sea. Stable

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SOV/21 59-0-18/2"

Peculiarities of the Development of the Basic Structural Elements of the Areas of the Ukrainskaya and Moldavskaya SSRs in Upper Cretaceous Time

subsidence areas include the Dneper-Donets depression, the Galician-Volynian syncline, the Volyn'-Podolian slope of the Ukrainian crystalline shield, the Black Sea depression area, the North Crimean sag, the Carpathians and the Cis-carpathian sag. The areas where the uplift movements pre dominated include the Ukrainian crystalline shield and the Donets ridge. The mountainous Crimea, the Cis-Debruja and the area of Dobruja belong to those areas which had experienced a stable uplift.

There are 1 map and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By V. G. Bondarchuk, Member, AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1959

Card 2/2

NOVIK, K.O. [Novyk, K.O.]; PERMYAKOV, V.V. [Perm'yakov, V.V.]; KOVALENKO,
K.O.

Main stages of pre-Soviet geological surveys of Donetsk Basin hard
coal deposits. Visnyk AN URSR 29 no.3:32-42 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN URSR (for Novik).
(Donetsk Basin—Geological surveys)

PERMYAKOV, V.V.; LINETSKAYA, L.V. [Lynets'ka, L.V.]

Find of Liassic rocks in Yamny-series conglomerates in the
Carpathian Mountains. Geol. zhur. 20 no. 4:83-84 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Carpathian Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

FERNYAKOV, Ye. N.

Geol. Geolog.-Mineralog Sci

Dissertation: "Fiscur State of the Russian Platform, Condition of Its
Formation and Practical Utilization.

26 March 49

All Union Scientific Research Inst of Geological Prospecting for
Petroleum

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

PERMYAKOV, Ye.N. kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

~~Principles of methods for using rock fracturing in studying the~~

Principles of methods for using rock fracturing in studying the
tectonics of platform regions. Trudy VNIGNI no.2:122-158 '51.

(Geology, Structural)

(MLRA 10:4)

PERMYAKOV, Ye.N.; KARAVASHKINA, Yu.A.

Research and study of platform structures by examining tectonic
fracturing. *Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol.* 28 no.6:57-72 '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Geology, Structural)

PERMYAKOV, Ye. N.

"Tectonic Fissurability of the Russian Platform."

Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Issledovateley
Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskii, Vol LXX, No. 3
Sep-Oct 1955, p 125-132

U-3,253,205, Jan 11, 1957

PERMYAKOV, Ye.N.

Some considerations and conclusions about Methodic sandstone
of VNIGRI. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.12:64 D '62. MIRA 12 2

PERMYAKOV, Ye. N.

New design of broaches. Stan.1 instr. 29 no.6:39-40 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Broaching machines)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.; BOGDANOV, A.A.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A.; LANGE, O.K.;
MERKLIN, R.L.; MURATOV, M.V.; PERMYAKOVA, A.I.; PETRUSHEVSKIY,
B.A.; SOKOLOV, D.S.; SHVETSOV, M.S.; YAKSHIN, A.L.

Nikolai Sergeevich Shatskii. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 36 no.4:
3-6 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Shatskii, Nikolai Sergeevich, 1895-1960)

BABCHENKO, V.N., otv.red.; ZHDANOVA, L.P., red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.
Prinimali uchastiey: MARTYNOV, S.I., red.; PERMYAKOVA, A.I.,
red. SUKHICH, L.G., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic manual for Chelyabinsk Province] Agroklimaticheskii
spravochnik po Cheliabinskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.
izd-vo, 1960. 155 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorolo-
gicheskoy sluzhby. Ural'skoye upravleniye. 2. Direktor
Sverdlovskoy gidrometobservatorii (for Martynov). 3. Nachal'nik
otdela klimatologii Sverdlovskoy gidrometobservatorii (for
Permyakova).

(Chelyabinsk Province--Crops and climate)

BABCHENKO, V.N., otv.red.; SUKHIKH, L.G., starshiy inzh.-agrometeorolog, red.; MARTYNOV, S.I., red.; PERMYAKOVA, A.I., red.; ROGOVSKAYA, Ye.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic handbook for Perm Province] Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Permskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo. 1959. 131 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. Ural'skoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Ural'skogo upravleniya gidrometsluzhby (for Babchenko). 3. Direktor Sverdlovskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Martynov). Nachal'nik otde-
la klimata Sverdlovskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Permyukova).
(Perm Province--Crops and climate)

PERVYALOVA, A.Ye., *Uchenye Zapiski* (M.) "Uchenye Zapiski" -
rationalizatsiya *izobreteniy*." Seriya, 196. 21. 1966. 1-10.
Agr. USSR. Seriya Agr. Inst), 1966. 1-10. 1-10, 1-10.

-50-

PERMYAKOVA, A.Ye., inzhener.

~~Source: [REDACTED]~~
Investigating the performance of digging and separating parts of
potato harvesters on fields with low soil moisture. Sel'khoz-
mashina no.6:6-9 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Potatoes--harvesting)

GLUKHIN, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAFRASBEKYAN, O.A., inzhener;
PERMYAKOVA, A.Ye., inzhener.

Separating capacity and sources of loss in the KKR-2 potato combine.
Sel'khoz mashina no.3:11-12 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Combines (Harvesting machinery) (Potatoes))

27058-66

EWT(m)/ENP(v)/ENP(j)/T/EWA(h),EWA(1) IJP(o) WW/RM

ACC NR: AF6007841

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0201/0202

AUTHOR: Matveyeva, Ye. M.; Pernyskova, M. P.; Rubina, O. G.; Khachatryan, M. H. 54

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna (Ob'yedinenyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy) 8

TITLE: Optical cement for joining organic glass light pipes to photomultipliers

SOURCE: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 201-202

TOPIC TAGS: cement, organic glass, phenyl compound, polystyrene, optic material, optic piping, adhesion, photomultiplier/FEU-29 photomultiplier 15

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated a cement based on polystyrene, using phenylcyclohexane (of scintillator purity, VNU-ORU 74-57, Khar'kov Chemical-Reagent Plant), with an aim at finding a substitute for the various hitherto employed high-boiling-point compounds, which have a low yield. The most suitable cement viscosity can be adjusted by varying the polystyrene content (from 20 to 50 wt.% of phenylcyclohexane). Although the cement becomes more viscous in time, it does not solidify and the parts fastened with it can be easily replaced. Other advantages are good adhesion and absence of chemical interaction with the crystals or light pipes, and the fact that phenylcyclohexane is commercially available. The spectral characteristics of the cement were measured by means of a plastic scintillator in optical contact with the photocathode of a photomultiplier (FEU-29) and exposed to 5.27-Mev α particles from Am²⁴³. The pulse-height spectrum obtained with the cement agreed within experimental

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UDC: 666.9: 535.8

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ACC NR: AF5007841

accuracy with that obtained with mineral oil. One of the cement compositions has been in operation for five years without turning yellow or developing bubbles. The spectral test procedure and the preparation of the cement are briefly described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

BLINOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PERMYAKOVA, N.A., nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Liver function in lupus erythematosus patients in relation to blood
transfusion. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:210-211 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya
krovi (zav. klinikoy - prof S.I. Sherman).
(LIVER) (LUPUS) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

PERMYAKOVA, T.V.; VLEBYIN, I.

Synthesis of lantranolide from 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-pyrone.
neorg. khim. 10 no. 3 1965 pp. 444-445, 446. USSR 1965.

L-61081-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5018251

UR/0078/65/010/007/1695/1700
546.654'284

AUTHOR: Permyakova, T. V.; Lilejev, I. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of lanthanum silicates from aqueous solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 1695-1700

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum silicate, lanthanum sulfate, sodium silicate, rare earth, lanthanum hydroxide

ABSTRACT: The reactions between a lanthanum sulfate solution and solutions of sodium metasilicate, disilicate, and orthosilicate were studied by the methods of solubility, potentiometric titration, measurement of the pH of equilibrium solutions, and measurement of the composition and volume of the precipitates. It was found that in all of the systems under consideration, an exchange reaction occurs with the formation of lanthanum silicates whose composition includes silicate anions corresponding to the sodium silicates introduced. In all three systems, up to an $Si^{4+}:La^{3+}$ ratio just below the value corresponding to the compound, lanthanum hydroxide coprecipitates with lanthanum silicate. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018251

largest amount of lanthanum hydroxide separates when sodium orthosilicate reacts with the most alkaline compound; the lowest amount separates in the reaction with sodium disilicate. The thermal stability of the lanthanum silicates obtained decreases in the order orthosilicate > metasilicate > disilicate. Lanthanum disilicate is obtained only as an amorphous gel, and decomposes immediately on crystallizing; lanthanum metasilicate exists as a crystalline compound only over a narrow temperature range (850-950C); lanthanum orthosilicate is a stable compound. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Nov63

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

PERMYAKOVA, T.V.; LILEYEV, I.S.

Some physicochemical properties of sodium gallium carbonate.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.5:999-1002 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Sodium gallium carbonate)

PERMYAKOVA, T.V.; LILYEV, I.S.

Conditions accompanying the formation of sodium gallium
carbonate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.1:91-94 Ju '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Sodium compounds) (Gallium compounds)

PERMYAKOVA, T.V.

✓ Study of the melts of potassium and silver nitrate by the method of the electromotive force. M. B. Zakhar'evskii and T. V. Permyakova (State Univ., Leningrad). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1947-52 (1956). The KNO_3-AgNO_3 system was studied by measuring the e.m.f. At temps. below 150° a chem. reaction takes place between the components, but above 150° the system behaves ideally.

J. Ruyter Leach

PERMYAKOVA, T. V.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Study of the carbonization of solutions of sodium gallate and of sodium aluminate containing impurity of sodium gallate." Leningrad, 1961. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technology Inst imeni Lensovet); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 199)

5.2420

65929 69629

AUTHORS:

Permyakova, T. V., Lilejev, I. S.

S/078/60/005/05/02/037

B004/B016

TITLE:

Some Physicochemical Properties of Sodium Gallium Carbonate¹

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 5,
pp. 999-1002

TEXT: In Ref. 1 the authors reported on the preparation of the compound $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{CO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and on its detection by means of thermal and X-ray analysis.

It is the purpose of the present paper to compare sodium gallium carbonate with sodium aluminum carbonate. Sodium gallium carbonate is a white microcrystalline powder with weak birefringence. Fig. 1 shows an electron microscopic photograph of this compound the crystal structure of which was confirmed also by the X-ray picture depicted in Fig. 2. The heating and cooling curves given in Fig. 3 show three irreversible thermal effects. To study these effects, samples of sodium gallium carbonate were heated isothermally at different temperatures and tested afterwards for their Na, Ga, CO_2 , and H_2O contents according to Ref. 1. Fig. 4 shows the results. At 200°CO_2

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Some Physicochemical Properties of Sodium
Gallium Carbonate5924 69529
S/078/60/005/05/02/037
B004/B016

begins to escape. This process is completed at 500° . The water is rapidly removed between $300-400^{\circ}$. It may be seen from the X-ray pictures shown in Fig. 2 that NaGaO_2 forms at 500° . The nature of the third, small thermal effect is still unclear. The results of the reaction of sodium gallium carbonate with water are presented in a table. The dissolved medium was determined spectrophotometrically. Water exerts a decomposing effect on sodium gallium carbonate (like acid and lye). Decomposition is completed after boiling for 5 min. The authors studied the ion-exchange properties of sodium gallium carbonate by means of a reaction with AgNO_3 . They obtained the silver gallium carbonate $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{CO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ which was confirmed by means of the X-ray pictures illustrated in Fig. 5. Fig. 6 shows the X-ray picture of sodium aluminum carbonate, and Fig. 7 compares the heating curves of sodium gallium carbonate and sodium aluminum carbonate. The experimental results prove that these two compounds and sodium aluminosilicate (as an ion exchanger) behave similarly due to the fact that they belong to the same type of compounds having the composition

Card 2/3

5 (2)

SOV/78-5-1-16/45

AUTHORS: Pernyakova, T. V., Lilejev, I. S.

TITLE: Conditions for the Formation of Sodium Gallocarbonate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 91 - 94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors refer to data contained in publications concerning the aluminocarbonates. Together with the aluminosilicates, aluminogermanates, and gallocarbonates they constitute the large category of the widely spread compounds of the type $\text{R}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{R}_2\text{O}_3$. There are no data available in publications as to the sodium gallocarbonate. The authors therefore investigated the formation of this compound by adding sodium bicarbonate to sodium gallate at room temperature and by analyzing the precipitates thus obtained. They established the influence of the pH and of the caustic modulus M_c (ratio of Na_2O to Ga_2O_3 in g-mol) on the composition of the precipitate (Table 1). Pure $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was obtained with

Card 1/2

12

Parification of commercial hydrochloric acid. V. E. TISHCHENKO AND V. M. PEREDYAKOVA. *Zhur Prikladnoi Khimii*, 25:9(1950). Com. HCl purified with SnCl_2 and then washed with hot ZnSO_4 soln. is free from As, Sn and Fe. The reaction between SnCl_2 and As is not instantaneous. V. KALICHEVSKY

AS-11-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND PAGES		SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH PAGES	
C-1-7 PC Purification of commercial hydrochloric acid. V. E. Tencencko and V. M. Tencencka (2: Appl. Chem., Russia, 1959, 3, 265-266).—After purification with potassium permanganate (which had been heated previously with the acid) and washing with hot sodium carbonate solution, the acid is free from arsenic, tin, and iron. CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS					
ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS ADDITIONAL NOTES ADDITIONAL INDEX ADDITIONAL INDEX ADDITIONAL INDEX					

L 59551-55 EWG(j)/WT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(1)/ENP(b) Pt-4/Ps-4 LJP(c) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AB5012848 UR/0137/85/000/003/G028/G028

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 3G175

AUTHOR: Permyakova, T. V.; Lilleyev, I. S.

TITLE: Chemical mechanism of the process of carbonization of aluminate solutions containing small additions of sodium gallate

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 3-go Vses. soveshchaniya po khimii i tekhnol. glinozema. Yerevan, 1964, 399-410

TOPIC TAGS: carbonization, aluminate, sodium gallate, sodium allummate, gallium-72, radioactive isotope, aluminum oxide, sodium monoxide, gallium, chemical separation, chemical precipitation, chemical mechanism, chemical analysis, chemical tracer, sodium hydroxide, gallium oxide monohydrate, sodium gallocarbonate

TRANSLATION: The process of carbonization of sodium aluminate solutions containing small additions of sodium gallate was studied by use of the radioactive

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ACCESSION NR: AR5012846

isotope gallium-72. The sodium aluminate solutions used for the experiments had the composition: Al_2O_3 30-50 grams/liter, Na_2O_{caust} 80-140 grams/liter at a temperature of approximately 85-90C, and the duration of the experiments was 8-14 hours. Gallium can be completely separated from the solution, but its separation takes place at the end of the process, when the greater part of the Al_2O_3 has already been separated out. Analogous results were obtained with the aid of activation analysis. The process of carbonization of pure solutions of sodium gallate at temperatures of 20 and 90C was studied. Gallium begins to precipitate out only in the absence of sodium hydroxide in the solution and can be separated practically completely from the solution. The main product of the carbonization of sodium gallate solutions at 90C is gallium oxide monohydrate, while at 20C, gallium oxide monohydrate precipitates out at first, and then a mixture of this with sodium gallocarbonate. The conditions of formation and some of the physical and chemical properties of $Na_2O \cdot Ga_2O_3 \cdot 2CO_2 \cdot nH_2O$ were studied. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 tables. Author's abstract.

SUB CODE: IC, GC

INCL: 00

Card 2/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029191

S/0078/64/009/004/0925/0930

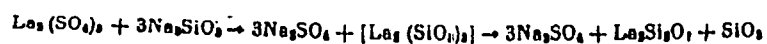
AUTHOR: Permyakova, T. V.; Lilejev, I. S.

TITLE: Production of lanthanum silicates

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 925-930

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum silicate, production, exchange reaction, lanthanum pyrosilicate, lanthanum oxyorthosilicate, lanthanum orthosilicate, La sub 2 O(SiO sub 4), x ray ionization curve, solubility, purification

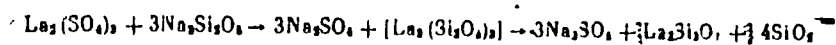
ABSTRACT: The possibility of preparing lanthanum silicates at lower temperatures by exchange reactions between lanthanum salts and sodium silicates was investigated. Some chemical properties of the lanthanum silicates were examined. $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ and sodium silicate were reacted in ratios of 1:3, 1:1, and 1:2. Lanthanum pyrosilicate was formed by reaction with 3 moles of sodium meta- or disilicate:



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ACCESSION NR: AP4029191



The product of the reactions of the 1:1 and 1:2 component ratios was lanthanum oxyorthosilicate $\text{La}_2\text{O}(\text{SiO}_4)$ and possibly lanthanum orthosilicate. The temperature for obtaining lanthanum silicates by exchange reaction is far lower than by roasting the oxides (900-1000 C instead of 1600 C) (fig. 1). X-ray ionization curves of the reaction products obtained by reaction of the different component ratios at 600-1600 C are given. The solubility of the lanthanum silicates in water, caustic and acid solutions was determined. They are practically insoluble in water and caustic solutions (only 5 wt.% of the pyrosilicate dissolves in 12.5 N NaOH at 95 C in 12 hours). $\text{La}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ is dissolved by acid, 21.5% in 0.1 N HCl and 99% in 1 N HCl. Pure lanthanum silicate can be produced by roasting lanthanum sulfate with 3 moles Na_2SiO_3 or $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$, treating the roast with caustic and water washing. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov im. I. V. Grebenshchikova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

Card

2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4029191

SUBMITTED: 08Feb63

DATE ACQ: 29Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC,IC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

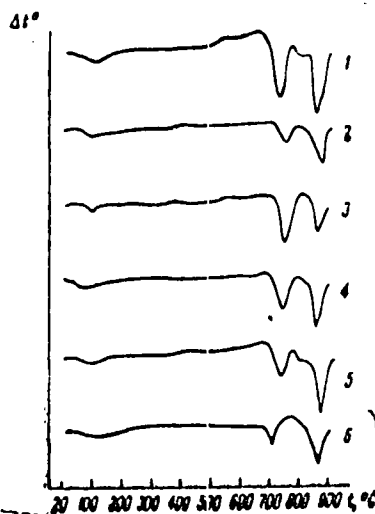
Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4029191

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Differential heating curves for the investigated mixtures:

1 - $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ / $3\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$; 2 - $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ / $3\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$; 3 - $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ / $2\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$; 4 - $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ / $2\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$; 5 - $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ / $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$; 6 - $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ / Na_2SiO_3



Card 4/4

PERMYAKOVA, T.V.; LILFYEY, I.S.

Preparation of lanthanum silicates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.4:
925-930 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii silikatov imeni I.V.Grebenshchikova AN SSSR.

PERMYAKOVA, T.V.; LILEYEV, I.S.

Carbonization of sodium aluminate solutions containing a small amount of sodium gallate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.9:1999-2006 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR, laboratoriya khimii kremniya.
(Sodium aluminate) (Sodium gallate)

PERMYAKOVA, V.

Give us attention! Sov.profsoiuzy 18 no.23:23-24 D '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Neshtatnyy instruktor oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo
soyuza rabotnikov gosudarstvennykh uchrezhdeniy, g. Kirov.
(Kirov Province—Trade unions—Officers)

SOKOLOV, I.B.; PERMYAKOVA, V.V.

Design method for determining the back pressure of water taking into account the stressed state of the concrete of the hydraulic structures. Sbor. dokl. po gidr. VNIIG no.4:48-55 '62.
(MIRA 18:7)

PERMYAKOVA, V.V., aspirant

Quantitative darkground perimetry in the diagnosis of neuritis of
the optic nerve. Oft. zhur. 16 no.8:460-464 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PERIMETRY) (OPTIC NERVE---DISEASES)

PERMYAKOVA, V.V.

Diagnostic value of quantitative dark field perimetry. Oft. zhur.
14 no.1:11-15 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Stalinskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.
(PERIMETRY)

PEREMYKIN, Vasilii Il'ich; SUSLOV, Viktor Maksimovich; DVORYADKIN,
Nikolay Ivanovich; BANNIKOV, N.A., red.; ZAPIVACHIN, A.I..
red. v ~~_____~~

[Possibilities for lowering the cost of producing corn and
sunflowers] Rezervy snizheniia sebestoimosti proizvodstva
kukuruzu i podsolnechnika. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry,
1959. 137 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Corn (Maize)) (Sunflowers)

PERMYSLEK, Yu.S. (Moskva); YANOVSKAYA, M.F. (Moskva)

Effect of microfracturing of coal on the rapidity of
methane desorption. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. 1 topl.
no. 3: 126-132 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Gases in coal) (Desorption)

SHEVCHENKO, V.D., inzh.; PERMYAKOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Using the SKG-30 track-laying crane with 45m. guying crane arm.
Prom. stroi. 41 no.10:49-50 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MALEVANNYY, V.A.; PERELMAN, V.M.

Effect of the storage conditions of zinc oxide on its chemical composition. Lakokras.mst. i khim. prim. no.4:68-69 '62.

(MIRA 1:1)

1. Oshchepkova, E. I. Khimicheskoye nauchno-issledovatel'skoye
go proyektirovaniye i razrabotka dlya promyshlennosti.

ZHOKHOV, P.I., inzh.; PERN, G.V., inzh.; DAVIDOVICH, Ye.M., inzh.; GABINOVA,
Sh.L., vrach; VASIL'YEVA, A.A., vrach; POPOV, B.V., vrach

Effect of smog in the air on landscape plantings. Gor.khoz.Mosk.
35 no.5:19-21 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Moscow--Smog)

1946, L. A.

Troop transportation by automobile. Moscow, Nov. 1946, 141. 11 p. 1-147.

UC-41.147

PERN, L. A.

Avtomobil'nye perevozki voisk. [Troop transportation by trucks]. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo, 1941. 119 p. diags., plans.

DLC: UC340.P47

SC: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

PERN, L.K. (Moskva)

Forests of Yasnaya Polyana. Priroda 50 no.1:75-'76 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)
(Tula Province—Forests and forestry)

KOZLOVSKIY, Boris Alekseyevich; MALAKHOV, Aleksandr Yakovlevich;
PANASHCHATENKO, Konstantin Andreyevich; PERN, Lev Konstanti-
novich; SEPEROVICH, I.P., red.; GOROKHOV, M.G., red.izd-va;
TIKHONOVA, N.V., red.izd-va; RACHURINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Manual for forest managers] Spravochnik lesoustroitelia.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 275 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Forest management)

PERN, N. A.

Cand Agricult Sci

Dissertation: "Tory Horse and Methods for Its Breeding." 10/2/50

Moscow Veterinary Academy

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

Perna, F.

Hydrogenation of *p*-xylene to toluene. F. Perna and V. Delella. *Pat. St.*, 145-7(1952). *p*-Cymene, obtained in waste sulfite liquors of paper pulp mills, was hydrogenated at 80 atm. and 425-50° either without a catalyst or with Al_2O_3 . In addnl. expts. Al_2O_3 was used as a support for MoO_3 or a mixt. of W_2O_5 + V_2O_5 catalysts. The cleavage is stepwise to 1-methyl-4-ethylbenzene to *p*-xylene to toluene; also other aromatic hydrocarbons are formed. The various fractions were detd. by infrared spectroscopy on a Perkin-Elmer instrument. J. Lederer.

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PERDA, E

CZECH

Catalytic degradation of high molecular weight phenols. F. Perma and J. Polak. *Polim* 33, 120-9 (1953).—The raw material for this series of expts. was a phenol fraction, b. 230-70°, which was extd. with NaOH from brown coal tar. This fraction furnished by distn.: 4% (including 3% H₂O) b. 0-225°, 71% b. 225-60°, and 25% b. above 200°. The expts. were conducted in an autoclave heated to 400-55° at an initial pressure of approx. 30 atm. and final pressure of 100-210 atm. In 1 expt. by adding NH₃ and sulfides of W and V, low-mol. wt. phenols (55-7%) were obtained having b.p. up to 225°, included in this fraction were phenol and cresol (approx. 20%). The best catalyst for fraction b. 225-290° was 5% Fe₂O₃ with W and V sulfides. J. Lederik

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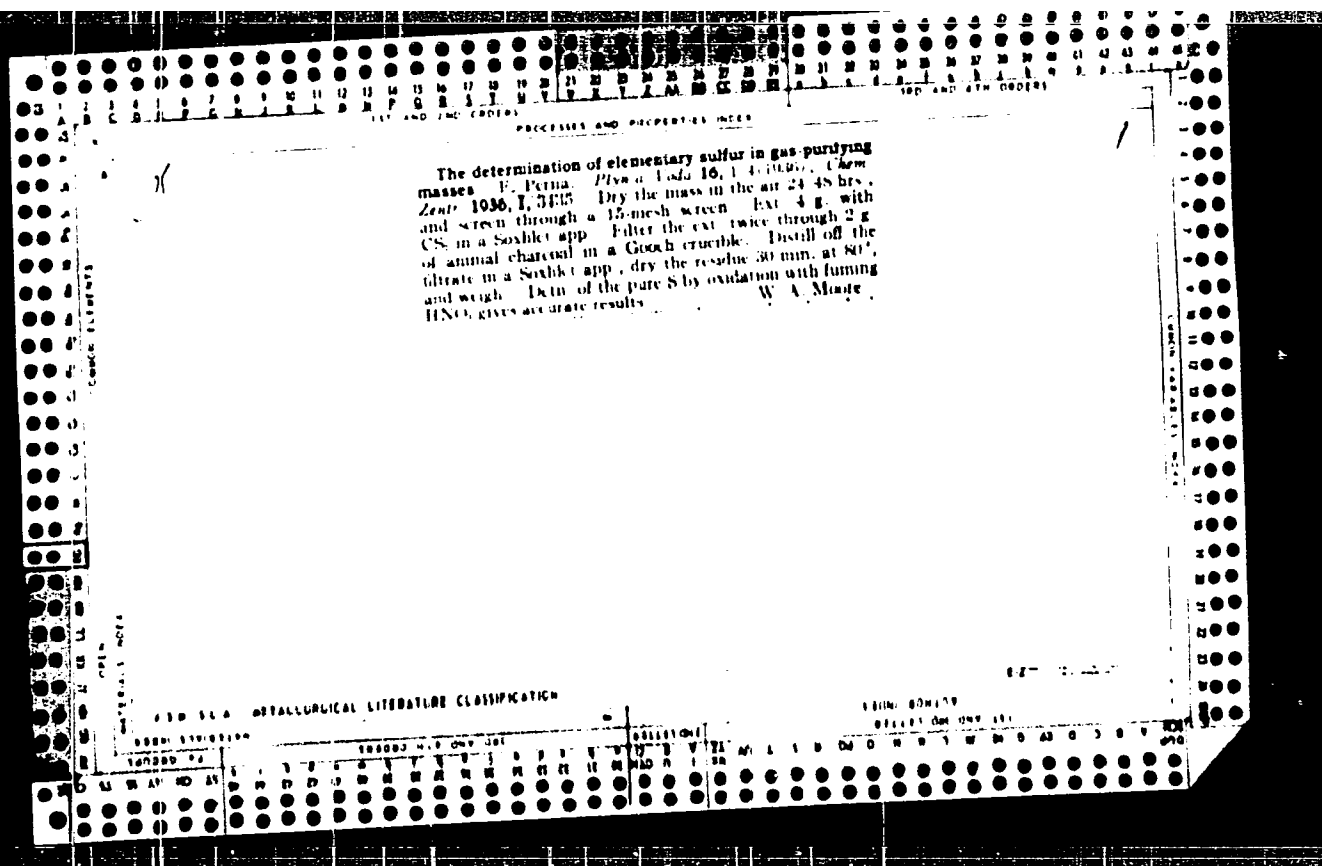
H

5483. HYDROGENATION OF PHENOLS FROM LOW TEMPERATURE TAR. Lerna, F. and Práček, J. (Pálava (Fur)), May/June 1951, vol. 31, 151-155.
Phenols distilled at 110-230°, 230-270° and 270-400°C were isolated from brown coal producer gas tar and hydrogenated under an initial pressure of 15 atm. of hydrogen at 4200 over a NiO_3 catalyst. In each case about 4% of phenols remained unreduced. Other things being equal, the lower phenol fractions are more hydrogenated and produce hydrocarbons containing more hydro-aromatic and less unsaturated aromatic components than the heavier fractions. The light hydrocarbon fractions produced are more hydrogenated than the heavier ones. They contain fewer aromatic and unsaturated hydrocarbons and more hydro-aromatic hydrocarbons. (L).

Br. also

C. e. Cyano. L. v.

251. Determination of naphthalene in tar. F. Perna and J. Peřih (Patria e Vida, 1948, 88, 280-281) -- 280 g. of tar are distilled at 140°, and the oil in the distillate is separated from the water, dried with CaCl_2 , and returned to the residue, 100 g. of which are distilled through a Widmer rectifying column, the fractions passing over at 331.5° being collected. The distillate is weighed, and a 0.2-g. portion, containing ~50% of naphthalene, in 3 c.c. of acetone is added to 150 c.c. of saturated aq. picric acid. The ppt. of naphthalene picrate is collected after 2 hr. at room temp., washed with 0.1% aq. picric acid, and boiled for 10 min. with 100 c.c. of water. The hot solution is then titrated with 0.1N-NaOH (phenolphthalein), 1 c.c. of which is equiv. to 0.0128 g. of naphthalene. R. Tinscoe



P. I. Schil & Schenck

Bib. also.

Elimination of organic sulphur from town's gas. F. J. Wynn and V. Dolezalik (Patent, 1936, 22, 2-7).—Town's gas, having S = 1.6, where S is g. of org. S per 100 cu. m. of gas, is passed over a 10:1 mixture of Lux catalyst and Na_2CO_3 at 240–300°, when CS_2 , COS, and thiophene and sulphides are removed, leaving a residual S of ~ 2. 10% Aq. NaOH was added to mixtures of infusorial earth with various nitrates, to give catalysts containing 10% of hydronides or oxides of metals, and desulphurising activity was determined at 300°: the residual S was: $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, 3.4; $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$, 8.4; CuO , 6.0; 1:1 $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ - $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, 6.8; 1:1 $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ - $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, 8.1; $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, 7.0; ZnO , 7.2; $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$, 11.4; NiO , 11.4; MnO_2 , 12.7. The activity of the catalysts was unaffected by varying the O_2 and H_2 contents of the gas, and was not significantly affected by addition to Lux catalyst of 1–10% of NiO , Ti , CeO_2 , Zr , Zn , Cr_2O_3 , CoO , Ta , MnO , or Pb hydrides, or of MoS_2 , As_2O_3 , or H_2WO_4 . Scrubbing with anthracene oil (0.83 or 0.91 per cu. m.), followed by catalytic oxidation reduces the val. of S to 1.5 or 0.4, respectively, but the process is uneconomical, owing to the need for frequent replacement of the oil. Preliminary scrubbing with 98% H_2SO_4 allows of reduction of S to 0.11–0.24, and prevents inactivation of the catalyst by tarry matter, the gas should be dried before scrubbing, as the activity of H_2SO_4 diminishes rapidly as its concn. falls below 98%.

R. T. TRUSCOTT

5511. ENGLISH GENERAL METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF NAPHTHALENE IN TAR.
Perna, F. and Felcik, J. (Faliva a Voda, May 1949, vol. 29, 66-68).

The authors tested the general method for the estimation of naphthalene in tar (see Pexton S., Dougill, G. and Ravald, L. Al., Gas Wld, 1948, vol. 254, 543) and compared it with their own (Faliva a Voda, 1948, 260). Results obtained by the English method, after accounting for the equivalent quantity of picric acid bound by unsaturated compounds, were lower by 8% to 20%. (L).

F

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3774. CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE GAS INDUSTRY. Form. F. and
Alced, K. (Czechoslovakia: 1951; extract in Pallva (Fuel), July 1951,
vol. 31, 1951). The short extract in Pallva gives some figures for the
development of the U.S.S.R. gas industry from 1926 to 1948.

4399. STATISTICS OF CZECHOSLOVAK GASWORKS 1937 to 1946. Jerna, F. and Hluchý, V. (Paliva a Voda (Fuel and Water), Aug. 1947, 27, 149-193).

1661. EARLY HISTORY OF GAS INDUSTRY. Perna, F. (Paliva a Voda, Mar.-Apr. 1948, vol. 28, 69-76). Knowledge of coal gas dates from the 17th century. Attempts to manufacture and utilize it for lighting were made at the end of the 18th century; Ph. Lebon and W. Murdock succeeded simultaneously. Credit is due to Lebon for arousing scientific interest, to Murdock for resolving technical difficulties of manufacture, distribution and utilization and to Winsor for overcoming the prejudices of the public at that time. The documents reviewed by the author prove that F.A. Winsor, originally called F. A. Winter or Winler, working in England, is not identical with Z. A. Winler, who was at the same period working in Znojmo and in Ratoc (Moravia).

(L).

CF

22

The estimation of naphthalene in tars. I. Perna and J. Pelch. *Palma e sona* 28, 290 (1948). Distill 250 g. of crude tar up to 140°, collect water and light oils in a 50-ml. separatory funnel, drain off the water, dry the oils by the addn. of a crystal of CaCl_2 , and return to the tar. Rectify 100 g. of water-free tar in the Wulmer column up to 215°. Dissolve 0.2 g. of the distillate in 3 ml. of acetone, and pour into 100 ml. of satd. picric acid soln. After 2 hrs. filter the pptd. naphthalene picrate through a Gooch crucible fitted with paper filter, wash the walls of the crucible and the ppt. with 5 ml. of 0.1% picric acid, wash the outside of the crucible with water, and wash the ppt. with filter into a beaker with 100 ml. of water. Boil until all of the naphthalene is volatilized (about 10 min.), and titrate the hot soln. with 0.1 N NaOH. One ml. of 0.1 N NaOH corresponds to 0.0128 g. of naphthalene. The result should be corrected by means of a blank titration of 100 ml. water. V. Karpenko

AND SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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21

An early history of the gas industry. F. Perina, *Paliva a voda* 28, 69-76(1948).—P. presents the early knowledge of illuminating gas from the 17th century and the successful manuf. of the gas by Lebon and Murdock toward the end of the 18th century. The Z. A. Winsler of Znojmo, Moravia is not identical with F. A. Winsor working in England in the same period.
Frank Marrah

ASM-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from city gas. I. Perina and A. Dolzabik. *Patent* 30, 2, 1960. A series of lab. expts. were made to reduce quantitatively thiophene in city gas. Between 75 and 80% of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{S}$ was removed on "Lux mass" impregnated with Na_2CO_3 , 40, or NaOH , 10, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$, 5%, $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$, $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$, or V_2O_5 , at 250-300°. From 0.7 to 0.9% removal of org. S was effected as follows: dehydrated, over CaCl_2 , raw gas was washed twice in 98% H_2SO_4 , neutralized in Na_2CO_3 , and finally brought into contact with impregnated "Lux mass" at 250°. It was found that neither CO_2 nor air in gas effected the removal of S. The purity of gas was det. in a 50 tube with Pt gauze heated to 800°. Pure O was used for combustion and the products of burning were oxidized in H_2O_2 with 5% KOH , then acidified with HCl , and S detd. as BaSO_4 . Joseph Tederer

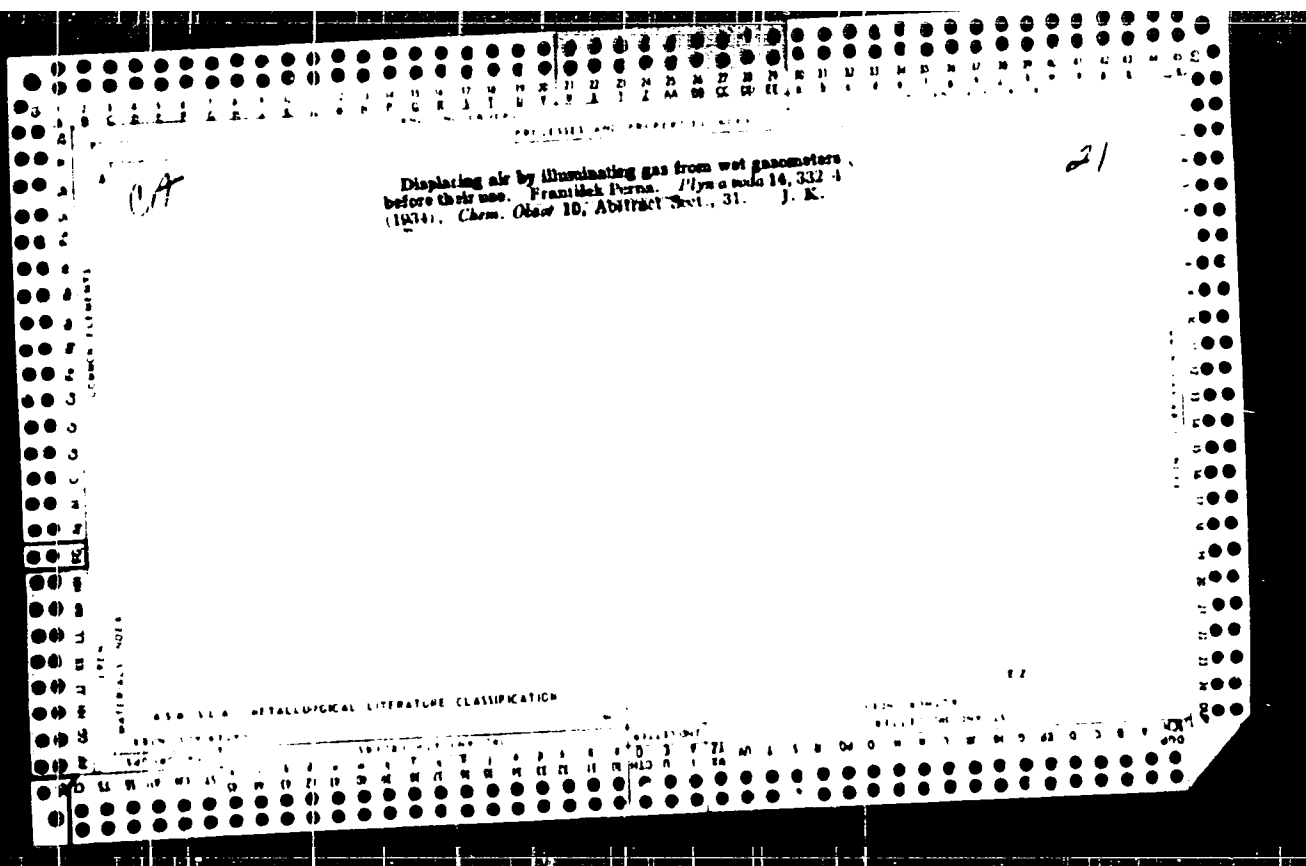
21

PERMANENT NUMBER AND THE COOKING ABILITY OF COALS
 P. Perna, *Plow. Voda Zdravotni* 14, 257 (1938).
Chem. Zvesti 1938, II, 4013. The permanganate no. and
 the cooking ability of a coal are not parallel functions. On
 the contrary, the permanganate no. is an indication of the
 degree of cooking which has already taken place.
 M. G. Moore

450-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

450-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

450-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



21

Benzenes from illuminating gas manufactured in continuous retorts. *Frankish Perna*. *Physica* 16, 309-11, (1934); *Chem. Abstr.* 10, Abstract Sect., 32.—Cells from continuous Glover-West retorts, obtained by active charcoal, is higher in unsatd. compds. (35.4% as against 11.6%), paraffins and naphthenes (11.6 as against 2.5%) than is coke-oven benzene. J. Kubera

The determination of elementary sulfur in used gas-plant scrubbing materials. *Pranishet Perma. Plyn a*
roda 10, 1-4 (1936), Chem. Ozer 13, 153. P. detd. the
total S by oxidizing the ext. with fuming HNO₃. For the
extn. of elementary S with CS₂, 30 min. of drying at 80°
S. P. investigated the degree to which the CS₂ can be
clarified with animal charcoals and proposes a rapid an-
alytical method for the detn. of S. The CS₂ ext. is
purified by a double filtration with 2 g. of animal charcoal
in a Gouch filter
 Frank Marresh

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

M

Category: Cultivated Plants Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.

Iss Jour: RZDmel , No 11, 1958, No 48, 62

Author : Perma, Klement

Inst : -

Title : Garlic Groups and Varieties.

Orig Pub: Ovochar. a zelenar , 1957, 5, No 10. 311-312

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

L 31845-66 T JK
 ACC NR: AP6021322 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0081/65/019/003/0309/0313 48
 AUTHOR: Jeljaszewicz, J.; Hawiger, J.; Czacko, J.; Cygankiewicz-Siernicka, H.;
Gorska, A.; Gulinski, J.; Hebenstreit, G.; Klimek, H.; Klapowna, K.; Krol, J.;
Lerartowicz, C.; Luft, A.; Moskwa, Z.; Mroczka, L.; Pawlowska, J.; Padryca, W.; Pernal, C.
C.; Pogorzelska, A.; Rodzinski, L.; Siennicki, W.; Sikora, G.; Symanczyk, J.; Terech,
T.; Wawrzynka, M.; Wencel, Z.; Znis, A.
 O.G.: Institute of Bacteriology, PZH, Warsaw (Zaklad Bakteriologii); Regional and
City Sanitary Epidemiological Centers, Bydgoszcz, Katowice, Kielce, Krakow, Lodz, Opole,
Rzeszow, Warsaw, Wroclaw (Wojewodska i Miejska Stacj Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna);
Bacteriologic Laboratory, No. 3, PSK, Wroclaw (Laboratorium Bakteriologiczne)
 TITLE: Antibiotic-resistant strains of *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus fecalis*,
Escherichia coli, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Proteus* species and *Klebsiella* species,
 isolated in Poland in 1960-1963
 SOURCE: *Przeglad epidemiologiczny*, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 309-313
 TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, erythromycin,
 neomycin
 ABSTRACT: Sensitivity tests of the above strains were carried out in respect to peni-
 cillin, ~~streptomycin~~, tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, erythromycin and neomycin. It
 was found that resistance to antibiotics in *Streptococci* differed from that in Gram-
 negative bacilli. *Streptococcus fecalis* was found highly resistant to penicillin and
 erythromycin. Appreciable resistance to all antibiotics was noted in strains identified
 as *Streptococcus viridans*. Resistance varied according to samples and territorial dis-
 tribution. Experiments were conducted in 11 centers throughout the country simultane-
 ously; results were compared with those obtained in an identical experimental series in
 a single hospital environment. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. (SPRS)
 SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001
 Card 1/1

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Vol. 29, No. 3, 1958

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Uncl.

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1. Wroclaw University, Geographical Institute, Wroclaw.
(Sand dunes)

15(8)

YUG/P-59-4-4 115

AUTHOR: Pernat, Ivo, Engineer

TITLE: Processing of Plastics in Yugoslavia (Prerada plastičnih masa u Jugoslaviji)

PUBLICATION: Kemija u industriji, 1959, Nr 4, pp P/P-1 - P/P-4 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a short review of the small-scale Yugoslav plastics industry before World War II. After the War and up to 1956 the main plastics plants were "Chromos" in Zagreb, producing bakelite, "Jugovinil" processing vinyl polychloride and "Jugoplastika" in Split processing semiproducts of the "Jugovinil" Plant. During that period the "Uzor" Plant in Zagreb put into operation a section for production of plastic toys, "Termoplastika" in Zagreb imported modern machinery and other plants such as "Vinilplastika" in Zadar, "Bukulja" in Beograd and "Analit" in Osijek were constructed. Since 1957 the domestic plastics industry

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has considerably expanded but it still depends greatly on the import of raw materials, except for bakelite and PVC which is produced by domestic industry. Emphasis is laid on the need for specialization by domestic plants in the production of particular products and training of skilled personnel for this industry. The article lists the domestic plants, various plastics processing methods employed by these plants and the articles produced. The plastics plants are: "Jugoplastika" in Split, "Tehnoplast" and "Jugovinil" in Kaštel Sućurac near Split, "Vinilplastika" in Zadar, "Slobodan Princip-Seljo" in Vitez, "Metalplastika" in Makarska, "Galdovo" in Sisak, "Bukulja" in Beograd, "Galaplastika", "Uzor", "Meba", and "Termoplastika" in Zagreb, "Plama" in Podgrad, "Partizanka" in Koper, "Plastika" in Zemun, "Poligalant" in Gorica, "Emanit" in Novi Sad, "Analit" in Osijek, "Poliplastik" in

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